OUR INTERSTATE RELATIONS.

ertant correspondence Between Presi-Buchanan, Cov. Whe, of Virginia, and Gov. Chase, of Ohio.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE BROWN BAID. &c.,

Our Richmond Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6, 1859.

of Governor Wise to the President of the United States—The President's Reply—Correspondence Between
Queernor Wise and Governor Chase, of Onio—Arrival of
Troops from Harper's Ferry and Charlestown—Brief Address of Governor Wise to the Montgomery Guard, de.
The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Goveror Wise to the President of the United States, on the sub-

pect of the contemplated seizure of hostages and the rescue

of Old Brown:—

PROM GOVERNOE WISE TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25, 1859.

Ser.—I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy of formidable extent, in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Va. The information is specific enough to be reliable. It convinces me that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State as hostages, and victims in case of execution. The execution will take pince next Friday, as certainly as that Virginia can and will enforce her laws. I have been obligated call out one thousand men, who are now under soms, and, if accessary, shall call out the whole available forces of the State to carry into effect the sentence of our hays on the 2d and 16th proxims. Places m Maryland, oblic and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depots and rendervous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or therwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrages from fire and rapine on each borders. Lannifes von of these facts, in order that or cherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in con-moual apprehension of outrages from fire and rapine on our borders. I apprise you of these facts, in order that won may take steps to preserve peace between the States. I protest that my purpose is peaceful, and that I disclaim all threats when I say, with all the might of meaning, that if another invasion assails this State or its citizens from any quarter, I will pursue the invaders wherever they may go, into any territory, and punish them wher-ever arms can reach them.

With due respect and consideration, yours truly,
THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Win due respect and consideration, yours fruit.

HENRY A. WISE.

THE PRESIDENT'S REFLY.

Wassinstor Criv, Nov. 26, 1859.

Sm.—I received on yesterday your favor of the 25th maint, stating that you have information from yarious quarters, on which you rely, "that a compracy of formidable extent in means and numbers is formed in Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Now York and other States to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia," The information you believe "is specific enough to be reliable," and you are convinced "that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and if that fails, then to seize citizons of this State (Virginia) as hostages and victims in some of accution."

reacte the prisoners, and if that fails, thon to seize citicens of the State (Virginia) as hostages and victims in some of execution."

You do not communicate the facts on which your convictions are founded; in the absence of which it would seem almost incredible that any portion of the people of the States mentioned should be guilty of the atrocious whiledness, as well as folly, of attempting to rescree convicted traitors and murderers from the penalty due to their crimes under the outraged laws of Virginia. You express entire confidence, in which I heartily participate, that the noble old Commonwealth is abundantly able and willing to carry her own laws into execution. Had this been otherwise, and had you, as Governor of Virginia ghe Legislature not now being in session), made application to me for the aid which the constitution and laws of the United States would enable me to allord, this should have been cheerfully and corduity granted. Still, there is one measure which, on the presumption that your information is well founded, it is both my right and my duty to adopt. That is to reinforce the made already stationed at Harper's Ferry. This may become necessary, not only to protect the public property allarity within federal jurisdiction, but to prevent the insurgents from seizing the arms in the arsenal at that place using them against the troops of Virginia. Besides, it is possible the additional troops may be required to act no a passe comitatus on the requisition of the Marshal of the United States for the Western district of Virginia, to prevent the rescue of Stevens, now in his custody, charged with the crime of high treason. I have, therefore, as a precautionary measure, directed the Secretary of War to serder two companies of Artillery to proceed immediately sens Fortress Monroe to Harper's Ferry.

You also inform me that "places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depots and renderivous by these desperados, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade Virginia, and you apprise

the States."

I am at a loss to discover any provision in the constitution or laws of the United States which would authorize use to take atteps for this purpose. It is, doubtless, the imperative duty of the respective State governments to break the such depots, and to prevent their critizens from making incursions into Virginia to disturb its peace or prevent the execution of its laws.

If the federal executive, however, were to enter those States and perform this duty for them, it would be a manifest neurpation of their rights. Were I thus to act, it would be a palpable lawason of state sovereignty, and, as a precedent, might prove highly damperous.

By utiliserity for calling out the militia or employing the army and navy is derived exclusively from the acts of Congresse of the 28th of February, 1796, and the 3d of March, 1807, which clearly do not embrace such a case as now presented. It will not be pretended that such inversions from one State into another would be an lawasion of the United States "from any foreign nation or Indian tribe," under the act of February, 1795, rendering lawful for the President to employ the federal forces "to repel such invasion."

In conclusion, I begt to express the hope that, whether

that the provided to employ the that, whether in conclusion, I beg to express the hope that, whether he information you have received be founded in truth or not, the energetic measures already adopted under your affection will prove sufficient for any emergency that may occur. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Be Excellency HENRY A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va. LETTER OF GOVERNOR WISE TO GOVERNOR CHASE,

OF OHIO.

RICHMOND, VA., NOV. 25, 1859.

To His Exertiency the Governor of Ohio.—

The He exclusive the Governor of Ohio —

Brain Size—I respectfully send to you the information contained in a letter to the President of the United States, of which the enclosed is a copy. I submit it to you in the confidence that you will faithfully co-operate with the authorities of this State in preserving the peace of our co-crainous borders. Necessity may compel us to pursue invaders of our jurisdiction into yours; if so, you may be assured that it will be done with no disrespect to the prereighty of your State. But this State expects the confederate duty to be observed, of guarding your territory from becoming dangerous to our peace and safety, by affording places of depot and rendezvous to laviess desperades who may seek to war upon our people. With the highest respect, I am, sir, yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S REPLY.

State—Your letter of the 25th ult., postmarked 25th, to gether with a copy of the same date addressed by you to the President, were received yesterday. No intelligence, other than that contained in these letters, has reached me of any such preparations as are described in them, and the letters themselves convex no such information.

sether with a copy of the same date addressed by you to the President, were received yesterday. No intelligence, other than that contained in these letters, has reached me of any such preparations as are described in them, and the letters themselves convey no such information in respect to place or persons as is necessary to enable the authorities of the State, in the absence of other intelligence, to interpose with any certainty or effect. Whenever it shall be made to appear, either by evidence transmitted by you or otherwise, that unhawful combinations are being formed by any persons or at any place in Ohio, for the invasion of Virginia, or for the commission of crimes against her people, it will undoubtedly become the duty of the Executive to use whatever power he may possess to break up such combinations and defeat their unhawful purposes; and that duty, it need not be doubted, will be promptly performed.

I observe, with regret, an intimation in your letter that necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to purse invaders of her jurisdiction into the territories of adjoining States. It is to be hoped that no circumstance will arise creating, in their opinion, such a necessity. Laws of the United States, as well as the laws of Ohio, indicate the mode in which persons charged with crime in another State and escaping into this, may be demanded and must be surrended; and the people of this State will sequire from her authorities the punctual fulliment of every obligation to the other members of the Union. They cannot consent, however, to the invasion of her erritory by armed bodies from other States, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

Two companies belonging to the First regiment of Vir-ginia volunteers returned to this city last evening from ginia volunteers returned to this city last evening from Charlestown. These were the Hewitzer Guard and the German Riflex. The Young Guard I ght battalion, an in dependent organization, also returned. They all looked well after the fatigue of this so-called Ossawatomic campaign. The Montgomery Guard, Capt. Moore, returned from Harpor's Ferry this evening, evidently in line spirits. They waited on the Governor to pay him their respects, when he addressed them from his doorsteps as follows:—Captain Moore, I am very happy to see the Montgomery Guard returned. You are one of the companies upon which I had relied, and you have obeyed the call when made upon you, like citizen soldiers. I have ordered you back from your service as early as it was convenient. I know that if you are called upon, though it be to-night, though it be in the next hour, you will be ready to return, however inconvenient to yourselves such a duty may be. I shall never forget the Noutgomery Guard.

I thank you, one and all, and hope that you returned well, and that you may find your families ready to recover you, though I must say that a great many of the larges have been anxious on your account since you have been absect.

nmunity for the past eight weeks has abated conside

quiet.

As I now write I hear the drum beating for the assembing of the Mount Vernon Guard, of Alexandria, Lieut.

W. W. Allen commanding, preparatory to their departure hence for home. Yesterday afternoon the remainder of the First regiment of Virginia Volunteers, who have been on duty here, took their leave of us. There were two companies—the Young Guard, Capt. Rady, and the German Rides, Capt. Miller. The Howitzer Company, Capt. Randolph, also left, all under the command of Col. T. P. August. Several of the staff officers, who were relieved from duty for the present, also accompanied from duty for the present, also accompanied them to Richmond. There are here now—so I learn from Major G. W. T. Keanly, Commissary—about five hundred soldiers still remaining, a part of whom will be, I understand, relieved from further duty here to-morrow, and be ordered to their respective homes. I learn from reliable authority that companies from other sections of the State are to be ordered here in place of those that have departed. It will thus be seen that Gov. Wise is determined to keep a sufficient force here, for all practical purposes, until after the 16th of the month, upon which day four of the remaining six prisoners will

surely be executed.

Major General W. B. Taliaferro will continue in com mand and remain here until after that time, when I pre-sume he will be relieved and ordered back to Richmond. As there have been some comments made about Col.
Davis' deposition from authority, and the placing of Gen.
Taliaferro in command, I deem it not out of place to state
that it was an imperative duty of Gov. Wise to place an from holding such position, as was the case with Colonel Davis. There is a law of Virginia which forbids the holdfrom holding such position, as was the case with Colonel Davis. There is a law of Virginia which forbids the holding a military office, by commission, by any one who has been engaged in a duel, either as principal or second. Col. Davis has acted as second to O. Jennings Wise, Eq., in one of his duels—such, at least, I understand is the case. It will thus be seen that Col. D. could not by law hold the position now so ably and credutably filled by Gen. Taliaferro. It may not be out of place to state, also, that fov. Wise and Gen. Taliaferro are nearly connected by marriage at least, if not by blood. Gov. Wise's present, and I believe third wife, was Miss Lyons, sister of James Lyons, a distinguished lawyer of the Richmond bar, and Gen. Taliaferro married Miss Sally Lyons, daughter of Mr. L. Apart from these facts, which may have been in favor of Gen. Taliaferro, he (Gen. T.) served with great distinction in the line war with Mexico, and is an officer of accomplished manners, excellent aclifities, and a thorough soldier in every respect. He also holds, if I am not mistaken, the position of Major General of the Virginia forces, by virtue of election by the Virginia Assembly, who have the electing of all general officers in the State.

I see it stated in some of the papers that "owing to the determined persistence of Br. Rawlings, of Frank Ledle's Ribustrated Paper, the reportorial corps of the press were admitted within the limits of the field of execution, and assigned a position near the scaffold, "&c., &c. Now, I know that had Br. R. been a little less pertinations in his efforts, he, as also others of his confrience, would have had assigned them a far better position. His pertinacity defeated the object it was desirous to obtain—viz: a opsition really worth having.

On Saturday morning a man, calting himself E. G. Olis, of Yonkers, New York, presented a letter of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Waugh, of the Methodist church, of this place. The letter purported to be from a reverend gentlemen residing at Yonkers.

mate business.

People from abroad have no more cause to cavil at the treatment they receive when they come here, as things at present exist, than have the citizens of the town and county, for they are put to a great many annoying inconveniences, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the

present exist, than have the citizens of the town and county, for they are put to a great many annoying inconveniences, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case.

There is a very general discussion here by residents and strangers from other parts of the State, as to the state of feeling in the North on the subject of Brown and his madmanlike attempt.

Many—those who are as "ardent as a Southern sun can make them"—armly believe that the North, as a unit, would gladly see the institution of slavery wiped out, even though it had to be done by bloodshed. Others—those whose judgment and reason 1/2 pot quite so easily overpowered by the rays of a "Southern sun"—take the matter more coolly, and believe that there still exists much of the true conservative element in the North. Those who take the latter view of the affairs, claim that the effect of a dissolution of the Union would be as disastrous to the North as to the South, and, in believing so, give due credit to the North for having a keen and proper appreciation of the blessings and advantages showered upon the United States as a Union.

Many are firm in their belief that the present session of Congress will be the stormless that has ever been. Well, a few days will prove that. It is thought by a very large proportion of those anxious to have a "brush" with the abolitomists, that the John Brown raid is but the forerunner of many similar attempts to be made by those of his immediate followers at Harper's Forry, and who are said to have escaped into Canada. The idea that all who escaped from the Ferry have gone to Canada is scouted; it is thought and believed that most of them are still in the United States, and the report given out, as a blind, that they may the more effectually operate in their threats to destroy by fire the property of the people of defferson county, or assassinate the citizens who figured prominently, as jurors, &c. Others, however, think that an abolitomic could not be paid to come within a hundred miles of Harper's Forry or Charlestown and for the future all strangers will be looked upon with suspicion, and as a consequence will be closely watched.

On yesterday I saw a number of negroes on the streets, many of them from the country: they appeared contented and happy, and evidently enjoyed looking at the soldiers and listening to the excellent music discoursed by the band attached to the First regiment. If they are let alone they will rest content with their condition, which is, in a majority of cases, far preferable to being free, and being forced by the whites, whom God made their superiors, to resort to esti practices for a livelthood. The condition of the free negroe in the South, as a general thing, is infinitely worse than even the severest position as a slave. The condition of the free negroes in the North you can better judge of. That they, as a class, are debarred from many of the dearest privileges that the abolitionists claim they can enjoy at the North, if they escape from bondage South, is too palpable for denial even.

Of the soldiers here who have done the most effective duty and been kept constantly at service ever since the

Of the soldiers here who have done the most effective duty and been kept constantly at service ever since the 17th October last, the Jefferson Guard, Capt. J. W. Rowan, are entitled to that credit. Since that date they have never taken off their uniforms, except when relieved from guard duty. Many of the Richmond companies were not very ambitious of serving as sentinels; if a fight had taken place, however, they would have done their share of that "agreeable pastime," I've no doubt.

Theard that it was said by some members of Company F, Capt. R. M. Carey, that it was the only company composed exclusively of "gentlemen." Not a very complimentary opinion, I think, of the balance of the First regiment of Virginia Volunteers. That kind of take is in very bad taste, and not calculated to fester a spirit of "good feeling" among their brother soldiers. Men, true men, is the best material out of which true and good soldiers are made.

I was surprised to see existing, to a great degree, so much dissatisfaction among the soldiers about serving as guard. There has been assigned for duty here, until atter the 16th, the Petersburg Grays, Captain Jos. Scott. I understand, from good authority, that when Captain Scott was asked by General Tallaferro of be desired to be sent home, his reply was:—"General Tallaferro, I and my company are here to obey orders and not to ask favors." That is the right spirit of a soldier.

soldier.

On the day of the execution of John Brown, as he was on his way to the gallows, he entered into conversation with Mr. Sadler, the undertaker. Mr. Sadler drove the wagon which conveyed him to the place of execution. It is herein given exportion.—

Mr. Sadler,—Captain Brown, you are much cooler this recovery than Law.

Mr. Santer.—Captain Brown, you are much cooler this noment than I am.

Carr. Brows.—That may be so, sir. I have suffered more from diffidence than from any feeling of physical fear. I have never known, evon as a child, what that feeling was. It is constitutional with men; they are constitutionally brave or cowardly. The hardest of this is parting with friends.

After the wagon and escort had entered the field wherein the gallows stood, and during a momentary halt of the column, he again commenced talking.

CAPT. BROWS.—I see all but the military are excluded from the field.

Mr. Salter.—Yes, sir, that is the order. Captain, the

from the field.

Mr. Sadler.—Yes, sir, that is the order. Captain, the house you see to our right hand is the residence of Mr. Brown, the Clerk of the Court. You remember him, I ex-

carr. B.—Oh, yes. It is the cream colorned house, isn't

Mr. S.—Yes, sir.

Carr. B.—What a beautiful country you have around here. It is the first opportunity I have had of seeing it.

Mr. S.—Yes, this is a beautiful part of the country.

The escort and wagon had by this time reached the foot of the gallows, where it was stopped. Capt. Avis, Jallor, first descended from the wagon. Capt. Brown immediately took off his hat—a black felt one of the Kossuth and was by Capt. Avis assisted to the ground. As style—and stepped onto the fore wheel of the wagon, he reached the ground he turned to Mr. Sadler, Mr. Strang and a gentleman from New York, and said, "Good bye, gentlemen."

I thank you, one and all, and hope that you returned well, and that you may find your families ready to receive you, though I must say that a great many of the laques have been anxious on your account since you have been absent.

Our Charlestown Correspondence.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 5, 1859.

Excitement Abating—Mount Vernom Guard Departing—Other Companies to be Ordered to Charlestown—Major General Toliaferro to Command—Arrest of Mr. Otts—Discussion upon the Sentiment of Northern Men in Regard to Brown—Blormy Season of Congress Prelicted—A Portion of Brown's Polloners Supposed to be in Virginia—Bigross on the Streets—Military Companies—Last Worlds, and the stood as firmly and as solidly as one of the posts of the gallows. During this painful and trying time Mr. Campbell frequently raised the opening in the left hand side of the cap, as if he was letting the prisoner have air. This the Sheriff did repeatedly, and then placing his hand on the shoulder of Brown he was deed to the cap as if he was letting the prisoner have air. This the Sheriff did repeatedly, and then placing his hand on the shoulder of Brown he was deed to the cap as if he was letting the prisoner have air. This the Sheriff did repeatedly, and then placing his hand on the shoulder of Brown he was deed to the cap as if he was letting the prisoner have air. This the Sheriff did repeatedly, and then placing his hand on the shoulder of Brown he was deed to the cap as if he was letting the prisoner have air. This the Sheriff did repeatedly, and then placing his hand on the shoulder of Brown he was deed the provided the provided the provided the provided the security of the cap as if he was letting the prisoner have air. This the Sheriff did repeatedly, and then placing his hand on the shoulder of Brown he was deed the provided the pr

bye, Captain," and Brown's last audible word on earth was "Good bye;" and as the Sugarif left him he braced himself firmly, pressed his hands to his sides, and at twenty-five minutes after eleven o'clock A. M. of Docember 2, 1859, the drop fell—the soul of John Brown was unberred into the resence of God, there to be judged for the "deeds done in the body."

Our Harper's Ferry Correspondence.

Our Harper's Ferry Correspondence.

Harren's Frency, Dec. 5, 1859.

The Citizens of Harper's Ferry Cooting Down—They are Determined to Keep a Sharp Eye upon All Strangers—Letter Taken from the Pocket of Mr. Thompson, &c.

Business calling me to this point, I had an opportunity of seeing the Montgomery Guard, Captain P. T. Moore, of the Richmond regiment, preparing for their departure home. They numbered seventy-three, rank and file, and presented a very soldierlike appearance. This company is composed almost exclusively of frishmen, or descendants of Irishmen. They have done efficient service here, and have, by their good conduct, elicited the warm encomisms have, by their good conduct, elicited the warm encomiums

of hishmen. They have done efficient service here, and have, by their good conduct, elicited the warm encomiums of the cliziens. Captain Moore, it will be remembered, was the officer who accompanied Mrs. Brown to Charlestown, to her last interview with her husband.

The Harper's Verrains are becoming gradually less excited and excitable, and express themselves as now well prepared for any further attempt of a similar character. They say if any more "John Browns" feel inclined to try an experiment of the same kind, that the reception will be different, and that the State will not be at the expense of either a trial or gallows. I am inclined to think that this place, as well as the entire State, will keep sharp eyes on all strangers who come down South to engage in "mining." I send you a copy of an unfinished letter, which was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the pocket of the man Thompson, who was taken from the f

Capt. H. Clay Pate, of Virginia, on John

JOHN BROWN IN KANSAS, AND OLD BROWN IN VIR-

The well known character, Capt. Henry Clay Pate, of Virginia, and fermerly of Kansas, delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute, on "John Brown in Kansas, and Old Brown in Virginia." In consequence of the exceedingly unfavorable state of the weather he attendance was very small, not over one hundred persons being present.

Shortly after eight o'clock the lecturer, accompanied by

Gen. George Bickley, of Petersburg, Va., and President of the American Legion, made his appearance and was greet-ed with considerable applause. Captain Pate is a slim personage, about five feet nine inches in height, with rather sharp features, and a decidedly Seuthern cast of

est terms of the lecturer, whom he said he had known for years. He alluded to the excitement at present feit all over the Union about the late Harper's Ferry insur-rection, and asked the audience if they were prepared to maintain the Union, and to listen to the remarks of Capt. Henry Clay Pate. If so (said he), I have the pleasure to introduce to you the lecturer of the evening, Captain Henry Clay Pate, of Kansas notoriety and Virginia re-

Captain PATE then advanced to the front of the platform and proceeded to deliver his lecture. He began by expressing his regret that the weather was not such as to allow so full an assistence as he had expected to attend what might have been a very interesting lecture. But he would make no apologies or excuses, as such things were always considered bores. He had early been taught the maxim of Davy Crockett, "First be sure you're right, and then go ahead;" and feeling satisfied that he was on the present occasion on the right side of the fence, he would with the indulgence of the audience give a little personal account of himself, which would, doubtless, be excused in his case, inasmuch as he had been vilely abused by the abolition newspapers all over the country, and grossly misrepresented and traduced. Who am I, then? exclaimed the speaker. I am the Capt. Fate who went to take old Brown, and whem old Brown took instead. (Laughter.) For the last four of the years I have resided in Kanasa and Missouri. I am an Old Fellow, and have been a postmaster under the present administration, though I received my appointment not from the Precident himself, but from the Postmaster General. I was for eight years a member of the press, and I still belong to that honorable ouffraternity. (Cheers.) By profession I am an autornay, and I sometimes practise in Missouri, and sometimes don't, but when I don't (so our reporter understood him to say) I don't resort to gambling for a living. (Laughter and applause.) Having thus satisfactorily accounted for his identity, the lecturer proceeded to devote himself to the particular subject of his discourse. Be said he had divided his Captain Park then advanced to the front of the platform imes practise in Missouri, and somotimes don't; but when I don't (so our reporter understood him to say) I don't resort to gambling for a living. (Laughter and applause.) Having thus satisfactorily accounted for his identity, the electurer proceeded to devote himself to the particular subject of his discourse. He said he had divided his electure into two parts—firstly, John Brown in Kansas, and secondly, old Brown in the Charlestown iail on the 21st ultimo. In the first civil war in Kansas John Brown, he said, distinguished himself by desiring to obtain authority. He wanted to rule always, and always to command. He wished on all occasions to play the first fiddle. John Brown was one of these beautiful creatures who would rather rule himself in hell, than serve in heaven. The next tima John Brown was heard of was when he went, a midnight—when he stole to Pottawatomic creek, at that witching hour of night when "churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead," and murdered five innocent men in cold blood; which crime he did not deny, but justified it in his letter to Gen. Scott, on the ground that it promoted the cause of righteousness—namely, the abolition of slavery. John Brown hold him (the speaker), when he was a prisoner in his (Brown's) hands in Kansas, that he would as soon take a man's life as a common dog's, if that man stood in the way of his principles. The speaker next referred to the case of Mrs. Doyle, whose husband and children, he said, Brown butchered, or helped to butcher, in Kansas. It was after the murder of these persons—all of them most inofiensive and orderly pro-slavery people—that he (Captain Pato) to have prosons—all of them most inofiensive and orderly pro-slavery people—that he (Captain Pato) in the way of his principles. The speaker next referred to he case of Mrs. Doyle, whose husband and children, he said, Brown butchered, or helped to butcher, in Kansas. It was after the model of a bowle knife found in the possession of sinch he refered to the heavy in the heavy in the heavy in the

you one question. Do you think that if I were to go to Virginia I would be allowed to speak as you speak here tonight?

CAPT. PATE—Certainly, sir, you would.

MILITARY MAX—No, sir, I would not.

GEX. BICKIRY (excitedly).—Yes, sir, you would. I pledge you my word if you were in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, or any other part of Virginia, you would be allowed full freedom of speech. (Cheers.)

CAPT. PATE—Who are you, sir?

MILITARY MAX—I am a soldier's son. My name is Henry Watson, otherwise known as Governor Dorr.

CAPT. PATS—Ob, I toought you were a gentleman.

The military man proceeded to say that he was a gentleman, but the lecturer quickly silenced him, and continued his lecture. He said he did not wish to offend Northern laws or feelings, but to act as an orderity personage wherever he went, whether to Rome, Egypt, or any ether farm. But the abolitionists, when they asserted in Virginia that a man should not hold should be held amenable therefor. After the Kansas murders, the speaker said, Brown, feeling his occupation be gone, and that it was unsafe for him to dwell in any of the States, had no resource left him but to join in some wild attempt like the Harper's Ferry outbreak. Henry ward Beecher had said there were two thousand men at Harper's Ferry, and that seventeen men had conquered them. The truth was, there were not seventeen fundred near, women, children and dogs in the place. (Laughter) Were the Virginians to be called cowards? (Cries of 'No, no.') If so, where were Vorktown, and the other great battles achieved by Southers valor in the war of independence? There was a great also made about the dissention of the Unean, which he would creatly deplore, but if the abolities new appeared de not cease their mean of the firm and the best of the firm was a great also made about the dissention of the Unean, which he would creatly deplore, but if the abolities new appeared de not cease their mean.

diary articles in time, a war between the North and South would come, and we to all those who had occasioned it. One of the editors of this city, a military man, he believed, had alse speken of Richmond being on the Potomac-(laughter)—and another had asserted that in 1860 eman-cipation is Virginia was near being effected; whereas, if any man had dared at the time to so much as breathe the word he would have been tarred and feathered, and treated worse than that man (pointing to Gov. Dorr, the excitable gentleman) thinks he would be used by the Southerners.

word he would have been tarred and feathered, and treated worse than that man (pointing to Gov. Dorr, the excitable gentleman) thinks he would be used by the Southerners.

Gov. Dorr, alias Warson, springing to his legs—I want to have one word with you, air.

Gov. Dorr, alias Warson, springing to his legs—I want to have one word with you, air.

Gov. Dorr, alias Warson, springing to his legs—I want to have one word with you, air.

Gov. Dorr, alias Warson, springing to his legs—I want to have one word with you will sir.

In a few moments the turbulent Governor was removed from the room, and Captain Pate resumed his lecture. After indulging in a few broad aneodotes—which he said he would take the liberty of doing, as there were no ladies present—he gave a description of what Old Brown was in his opinion. John Brown, he said, belonged to that class of fault finders who would make a bed of Procrustos for every one who did not hold the same opinion as himself; he was of those religionists who said, "I am holier than thou," and denounced everything that "did not exactly gee." Brown would find fault with the temple of Solomon on exhibition in his city, because it had not e pluribus numes on it, and would make war on the Chinese or fight with the Japanese, because they, forsooth, liked stewed or fricaseed rais and mice, while he (Brown) perhaps preferred kunkling slaves free, without giving them any means for upporting themselves. He might as well try to abolish death as to abolish slavery. It had existed from the beginning of the world, and those making a Don Quixotte war on it, might just as well make a war on death. Slavery was an institution of the South, and if the Union was to be preserved, slavery must be left alone, and not be meddled with by politicians, who had respect for neither 600 nor man. It was understood that Wendell Phillips gloried in not being a citizen of the United States, and openly bossed infidelity, scouting all belief in the Son of God, acknowledged by all Christians. No honest man could be an a

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

San Francisco, Nov. 11, 1859. acrection at Harper's Ferry—The St. Marys at Guay mas-Government Reserve Block-New United States Buildings-The Washoe Silver Mines-The Almaden Suit-A Singular Case of Homicide-Missellaneous News-The Indian War, &c.

The overland mail from St. Louis, which arrived last night with dates to October 20, brought us intelligence of the abolition outbreak at Harper's Ferry. The subject forms the theme of discussion in every quarter. The re-publicans condemn the actors in the insurrection as vigor-ously as democrats, but claim that Brown and his associ-ates were insane, and that any attempt to fasten on the republican party responsibility for the wild attempt is unjust and without ground. We have in California a large number of Virginians, who, of course, feel deeply con-cerned about the outbreak, and their satisfaction at its

cerned about the outbreak, and their satisfaction at its suppression may be easily conceived.

The United States stoop of war St. Marys had arrived at Guymas for the purpose of demanding satisfaction for the expulsion of Captain Stone and his surveying party. Up to last advices the St. Marys had not made any demonstrated the state of the sta

stration against the city.

On the 27th of this month the lease of the government reserve block, situated between Washington, Jackson, Sansome and Battery streets, will expire. The Custom House and United States Appraiser's store at present stand on the ground. The property was leased November 27, 1849, for ten years. After the 27th inst., when the contract will expire, the property passes into the hands of the government, who will collect the ground rents or purchase the buildings on the block (which are partly

occupied by sub-lessees from Palmer, Cook & Co.), as is provided in the original lease of 1849. We are informed by those who should be well posted on this subject, that

provided in the original lease of 1849. We are informed by those who should be well posted on this subject, that the government has in contemplation the erection of a number of elegant federal structures upon this block, for which an attempt will be made to obtain appropriations during the approaching Congress. These will embrace United States Circuit and District Court buildings, a Branch Mint, Surveyor General's, Indian Agency and other offices. There is ample space for these, the block being one hundred varas, and measuring 275 feet each way, improvements on the extended scale which such buildings would probably be could not fail to materially enhance the value of property in that section of the city. The reports from the Washoe silver mines, in Chron Valley, continue very favorable. All accounts agree in representing the mines as exceedingly rich, and the continued arrival of silver ore, of an average value of \$3,000 per ton, in this city, shows that Washoe is a very different place from Frazer. The disastrous results of former excitements of this character have rendered our people cautious, and it is theerefore not likely that any general stampeds will take place for Washoe until the most irrefragable proof is given of the mines being extensive and rich enough to justify people seeking their fortunes there. The winter is severe in Carson Valley, and for some time to come provisions will be both scarce and high. Carson City, about sixteen miles from the diggings, as fast building up, and lots obtain extravagant prices. In reading the glowing accounts from the mines two things must be recollected; the interested motives of real estate speculators and merchants, and the strong desire of the politicians of Carson Valley to increase its population, with the view of its organization as a Territory.

The San Jose Tribuse remarks that a burning feeling of indignation pervades the whole community in Santa Clara Valley in consequence of the continued stoppage of the New Almaden quicksilver mine. If the United States

New Almaden quickstiver mine. If the United States government or any other calmant thinks proper to dispute the validity of the title to the mine, this is no reason why it should be closed and hundreds of people thrown out of employment. It has caused great distress among the working people in the locality, and all branches of industry have more or less suifered in consequence.

ASINGULAR CASE OF HOMICIDE.

John J. Barmore was tried on Monday last, in the Twelfth District Court, for the maglaughter of Peter O'Keefe, and acquited. The case presented some singular features. Deceased, a young man, one day last August went on a riding excursion with a friend. They hired a buggy, and visited during the afternoon a number of barrooms, where they partook freely of intoxicating liquor. Near to the city, on the Mission road, is a place called the Odeon saloon, of questionable reputation, kept by two women. They called at this house several times, where they also drank. O'Keefe desired to remain, while his companion objected; but the fortner had his way and the other parted with him at nine o'clock in the evening, promising to return in the buggy at ten, when they could both go home togother. At eleven o'clock O'Keefe left the saloon with his friend, but instead of going home they drove to other houses. Meantime they partook freely of drink. At midnight they started from the Mission road, was at this time walking on the road, on his way home. The two men in the buggy approached him, driving furlously. O'Keefe declared to his companion, out of mere recklessness, that he would ride over Barmore, and proceeded to carry his threat into execution. By a bare chance Barmore escaped, when deceased jumped out of the vehicle and had an altercation with the man, and finally struck him. The buggy went on with the man, and finally struck him. The buggy went on with the man and finally struck him. The buggy went on with the man and finally struck him. The buggy went on with the man and finally struck him. The buggy went of the house w

their verdict were of the opinion that the killing was justifiable.

THE INDIAN WAR NORTH.

Gen. Kibbe, Adjutant General, is now prosecuting a war of extermination against the Indians inhabiting the northern counties. He has under his command about one hundred volunteers. The style of warfare adopted towards the degraded Indians is, in the first place, most inhuman, and next a digrace to both the State and nation. They are slaughtered in scores while in a helpless condition, and extermination is the avowed policy of what is called a campaign. A correspondent, one of the volunteers, writing from Pitt river, November 1, says:—The capturing of 400 prisoners and the destruction of eighty formidable warriors, by a company of men not exceeding ninety, in the short space of seventy-five days, is worthy not only of repetition, but of much commendation. Nor is this all that they have accomplished. They have divided the Indians—band from band—pursuing each with rapidity and determination, not allowing them time to gather acorns nor seeds sufficient for winter consumption, despoiled them of their fishing grounds, the source from which they derive their staple nourishment, and so hemmet them in, that when these mountains become enwrapt in their "snowy mantles," and those valleys assume their heavy costume, the Indian must succomb at the advancing footstep of the white man, or fall beneath his greater facility and power.

the white man, or introduced as greater facinty and power.

ESSCHANDOTS NEWS.

The Postmaster of this city has put up a box in the Post Office to receive the voluntary donations of all who wish to contribute to the Washington Monument Fund. The mounts thus received will be published in the papers from time to time.

The Sar Francisco Ribie Suciety met on the 7th Inst., in the First Baptist church, and after a variety of interesting exercises elected the following officers:—President—Iv. J. D. Peck, Voc President—Rev. D. B. Cheney, Lev. M. F. Mealister, Rev. Oscar Francisco; Secretary—V. R. Wadsworth. Treasorer, John McKee; Directors

ds, Nathaniel Gray, E. P. Flint, John

Rev. S. D. Simmonds, Nathaniel Gray, E. F. Flint, John Reynolds, George Brelow.

John Perschbaker has filed a petition to be discharged from his debta—liabilities \$31,409. Isaac Hernberg, a resistent of Piacerville, has also applied for the benefit of the Insolvent act.

M. Morenhant, the newly appointed French Consul for Los Angeles, hoisted his flag in that city October 29. There was great rejoicing among the French residents; a public dinner was given, speeches made, guns fired &c. The steamer Pashaway was launched at Stoamboat Point on the 9th inst. She is 127 feet in length, 22 feet nine inches beam, and five feet nine inches depth of hold, and is intended for the Sacramento trade.

On the 7th instant the steamer General Redington, while passing the draw of the Sacramento bridge, was swung around by the force of the current and struck the centre pier of the bridge, injuring her to such an extent that she immediately sunk.

In a fight which took place on the evening of the 9th instant, at a boarding house in Washington street, in this city, John Kearney was killed by George Robinson. A dispute had arose between these two men and others (all locatmen) in reference to a hog picked up in the bary, and which was sold by Robinson. They came to blows, and Robinson came off worsted. He then went to his room and armed himself with a knife and pistol, returned to the lower part of the building and deliberately fired at Kearney, inflicting a wound in the chest, from which he died a few hours afterwards. Robinson is in prison.

L. E. Borens, clerk to Mr. Henly, late Superinteudent of Indian Affairs, was found lying dead on the sidewalk in front of his hotel, on the morning of the 9th instant, in a horribly mangled condition. Mr. Borens had either accidentally fallen from the bagony of his room or eige, while laboring under a fit of insanity, precipitated himself to the ground. He has a wife and family living at Sandesky, Ohlo.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BEARSTEE—REED—At Keeler's Ferry, Stanislans river.

to the ground. He has a wife and family living at Sandosky, Ohio.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BRARGER—BRED.—At Keeler's Ferry, Stanislaus river, Nov. 1, Robert Beardslee to Martha Reed.
BRADY—CAMPSHIL.—In Maryaville, Nov. 9, by Rev. G.
B. Taylor, John Brady to Mrs. Campboil.

Enwards—Josept.—In Sacramento, Nov. 3, by Rev. Mr. Shuck, Andrew Edwards to Fanny Jeseph.

Goodwar—Croans—At Benicia, October 28, Benjamin H. Goodwin to Catharine Cronan.

Hturks—LaDrey.—In San Francisco, Nov. 7, by Rev. Doctor Scott, Captain William Hughes to Mary LaDiett.

NEWMAN—BRENEY.—In Tehanna, Oct. 27, John W. Newman to Jane D. Bennett.

Sim—Jorse.—At Whiskey Diggings, Sierra county, Nov. 1, William Sim to Elizabeth Jones.

Wernth to Elizabeth Mores.

Stanwood—McLavahin.—In San Francisco, Nov. 5, by Rev. Father Gallagher, William E. Stanwood to Mrs. Mary Ann McLaughlin.—In Stockton, Nov. 7, by Rev. Mr Currey, John R. Simpson—Clark.—In Stockton, Nov. 7, by Rev. Mr Currey, John R. Simpson to Rosanna Clark.

Shingwick—Farrianon.—Near Knight's Ferry, Nov. 6, by Rev. J. F. Wood, Thomas Sedgwick to Albina A. Farriagton.

Walls—Olestead.—In Sacramento, Nov. 8, by the Rev.

fr. Shuck, Robert F. Washington, Nov. 8, at the United Bidleman,—In San Francisco, Nov. 8, at the United Bases Marine Hospital, George B. Bidleman, formerly of BIDLEMAN.—In San Francisco, Nov. 8, at the United States Marine Hospital, George B. Bidleman, formerly of New Jersey, aged 37 years.

CEMMINGS —In Yreka, Nov. 1, George W. S. Cummings.
EAION.—In Marysville, Nov. 7, Almira E, wife of J. L.
EAION., a native of Rhode Island, aged 41 years.
FAKEY.—In Laporte, Sierra county, October 29, suddenly, James Farley, a native of Ireland.
GEER.—At Marysville, Nov. 5, Paul Geer.
JOHNSON.—In San Francisco, Nov. 7, Thomas Alexander, youngest son of J. and E. S. Johnson, aged 5 months and 21 days.
JEWET.—In Nevada, November 6, Charles H. Jewett.
JOHNS.—Near Placerville, November 6, Charles Edgar, son of N. Jones, aged 6 years.

KIRN.—In Downieville, October 31, Valentine Klien, a native of Baden Baden, aged 28 years.

KIRN.—At Lima Ranch, Russian river, Oct. 31, Annie Christie, daughter of mother and Ellen Kirk, aged 8 months and 15 days.

LEGNARD.—In San Francisco, Nov. 7, George William, son of R. K. and Esther Leonard, aged 5 years and 14 days.

Son of R. K. and Issuer Court, Walter Lowry, aged days.

Lowny.—At Fort Laramie, Oct. 17, Walter Lowry, aged 38 years. Deceased was for a number of years commercial editor of the San Francisco Herald, and during the last two years connected with the Alta California.

Merrana.—At Marysville, Nov. 4, Rosa, daughter of N. C. and Rosa D. Merriman, aged 15 months and 11 days.

Morris.—In Stockton, Nov. 5, Joseph C. Morris, aged

Morris, —In Stockton, Nov. 5, Joseph G. Morris, ageu 47 years. Mailes.—In Timbuctoo, Yuba county, November 7, by a mining accident, George Miller. McCarrahan,—In Shasta, Oct. 27, John McGarrahan, aged 55 years.
PAYE.—In Sacramento, Nov. 5, Sarah, wife of George
G. Payne, aged 29 years.
PLAT.—In San Francisco, November 9, Freddy P., infant son of H. B. and Sarah A. Platt, aged 2 years and 7 months.

months.

REVINDERS.—In San Francisco, November 10, May Catherine, daughter of Thomas and Julia Reynolds, aged 5 years.

SEREY.—At Marysville, Nov. 5, Ira A., youngest child of N. and Jane A. Swezy, aged 3 years.

SANCIES.—At Prairie Ranch, Sacramento county, November 6, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, David Samuels, a native of Utica, N. Y., aged 24 years.

panes, Java years, annues, a Landing, November 8, Willie, only son of Ahaira T. Thrift, aged 4 years and 10 months. Van Ness.—In San Francisco, November 9, of scarlet fever, Carrie, second child of Captain Henry and Mary Ann Van Ness, aged 3 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Mr. Derby, the proprietor of the Dusseldorff collection, has it in contemplation to build several large fine art gal-leries in the neighborhood of Union square. One will be exclusively devoted to American paintings, another to pictures of the different foreign schools, and a third to statuary, both native and foreign. Arrangements will be saturary, bost naive and torigh. Arrangements will be made abroad by which artists will be encouraged to send over their works for exhibition and sale to these col-lections. In the absence of government galleries, such as are everywhere to be found in Europe, a commercial enterprise of this character is the best substitute that can be devised for them. In the hands of a man of Mr. Derby's known taste and ample means, it cannot fail to succeed, for there is really not a single gallery in the city which is suitable to the exhibition of a coll importance.

There is at present on exhibition at Goupil's

view, the Sunderland Lighthouse, on the north coast of England-which is well worth the attention of connoisseurs. It is by a young artist, who has recently arrived in this country, Mr. M. F. H. de Haas, brother of Mr. de Haas, the landscape painter. The effects of atmosphere and water in this picture show it close study of the ever-changing aspects of these ele-ments. The sea has all the transparency of the reality, while the clouds seem to be in actual movement. Besides its general character of truthfulness, the texture of the work evidences a bold and well-skilled hand. In the same room and by the same artist there is a smaller pic-ture—the Seashore, near Granville, Normandy—which reminds one forcibly of the manner and handling of Stan field. Mr. de Hass is a pupil of the well known Dutch marine painter, Louis Meyer, of the Hague.

A large painting by Andrea Gastaldi, illustrating a scene in Byron's poem of "Parisina," is at present on exhibition at the Dusseldorif Gallery. This picture was sent out here three years ago; but, owing to the letter announcing its shipment missing the consignee, it has tain perdu in the Custom House until recently. In composition and drawing the work has all the characteristics of the modern French school, in which the painter has been chicity educated; but in coloring it shows all the richness and warmth of an Italian taste. There is a hard ness in the drawing of the female figure which detracts somewhat from the effect of the picture, but in other respects it is undeniably a work of great merit. The statue of "The Dead Pearl Diver" in the same gal-

lery, is deserving of careful inspection. It is by an American sculptor—Mr. Paul Akers, of Portland—who has been studying for some years in Rome. The attitude been studying for some years in the chosen by the artist for his subject is one of the most difficult that could have been selected, the body being supficult that could have been selected, the body being sup-posed to be cast by the waves on a rock, the head and limbs drooping below the level of the chest. As may be imagined, it required considerable anatomical knowledge and skilfulness of treatment to impart to a ingure thus disposed the aspect peculiar to its condition. It is but justice to say that Mr. Akers has been very succlaims to be considered as an educated sculptor. In point of manipulation the statue leaves nothing to be desired the execution of the details, but more particularly of the fishing net which is secured round the waist, proving the great labor that has been bestowed upon them. The defects of the work are to be found in he head and features, which are not only too classic, but out of proportion. We do not see the necessity of fol lowing, in a work of this sort, a Greek type, nor, in doing

o, of violating one of the canons of Greek art.

The statue of a "Child Chasing a Butterily," by David Richards, occupies a dark corner in the apartment in which the last work is exhibited. Considering the diffi-culties which the sculptor has had to contend with, this statue merits praise. The face is beautifully modelled status merits praise. The face is beautifully modelled, and if the hair had not been massed so heavily, the head would have been perfect. To the figure no exception can be taken, save in regard to the lower limbs. They are sadly out of proportion, and spoil the general effect of a really meritorious work. We are persuaded that if Mr. Richards had only a fair chance of improving himself, he would become in time one of our most accomplished

sculptors.

Obstuary.

Ara A. Gore, Esq., of Preston, Conn., died in that town on the let inst., at the age of XI years and 5 months. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, having been carried away, when a child, in his mother's arms. His father and all his relations but his mother were killed.

Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consults at Guatemaia, of the death of Making Kozza, on the 27th of Ard, 1858, on a segar estate in the district of Amattilan, Guatemaia.

SHIPBUILDING IN NEW YORK.

Number of Vessels Launched During the Past Six Months—Account of Those New Building—Their Dimensions, Class, Ten-nage and Trade Built For.

We present to our readers to-day the following account of shipbuilding in New York from June last to the present date, giving the number of vessels launched, those now on the stocks, classification, size and particulars of machinery. Since our last report more animation exists at the various yards, being principally confined, however, to cleamable, building. ever, to steamship building. Commencing our list with work at the yards of

THOMAS COLLYER, FOOT OF FORTY-THIRD STREET,

EAST RIVER.

Launched.

Nov. 1.—Towboat Yankee, built for Russell Sturges, of

Nov. 1.—Towoat Yankee, built for Russell Starges, of New York, for harbor employment; 375 tons register, 169 feet long, 25 feet beam, 9 feet 8 inches hold; of white oak and hacmatac. Machinery by Boardman, Holbrook & Co., consisting of 37½ inch cylinder, 8 feet 8 inch stroke; square engine and 24 feet wheel. Now on the Stocks.

Will be launched in six weeks a side-wheel steamboat,

called the Daniel Drew, intended as a day boat to Albany, taking the place of the Metamora; 700 tons register, 255-feet long, 30 feet beam, 10 feet hold; built of white oak, chestnut and red cedar. Machinery by Boardman, Hol-brook & Co.; beam engine, 58 inch cylinder, 10 feet stroke, 29 feet wheel; two boilers on guard.

WESTERVELT'S, FOOT OF HOUSTON STREET.

The last ship launched at this yard was the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in July, 1858.

war Brocklyn, in July, 1858.

Now on the Stocks.

Will be launched about December 10, a schooner-rigged side-wheel steamship, not named, built for Charles L. Dimon, of New York, under the superintendence of Captain W. Skiddy, for the freight and passenger trade on the coast of South America; 570 tons, Custom House measurement, 182 feet long, 30 feet beam, 11 feet hold; frame of white oak and hacmatac; solid floors, oak bottom and yellow pine above the bilge; altogether of extraordinary strength: has a single deck and copper fastened. Machinery by Morgan Iron Works, consisting of single beam engine, 44 inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke.

VAN DUSEN & BRO., EIGHTEENTH STREET, EAST RIVER Now on the Stocks,

And will be launched March 1, an icebarge, for the Eagle Rockland Lake Ice Company. She is 404 tons mea-surement, 125 feet long, 32 feet beam, 10 feet hold; built

surement, 120 leet long, 22 leet beam, 10 feet hold; built of white oak; will be housed and fastened with gaivanized iron; has iron stanging knees and seven keelsons.

Ready for launching, pilot boat J. B. Johnson, built for the New York pilots, to replace the Nelson, which was sold to the New Orleans pilots. She is 120 tons, 81 feet long, 20 feet 4 inches beam, 7 feet 6 inches hold, and built with the intention to beat any pilot boat now affoat.

HENRY STEERS, THIRD STREET.

Launched.

FEPT. 12.—The side wheel steamboat Seth Grosvenor, built for the New York State Colonization Society, intended for the coast of Africa. She is 200 tons, 100 feet long, 8 feet beam, 5 feet hold; built of white oak. Mschinery by Allaire Works, consisting of steeple engine, 28 feet di

ROSEVELT, JOYCE AND CO., POOF OF HOUSTON STREET,

Launched.

JULY 6.—Two ferryboats for the Peck Slip Ferry Con-

pany, called the Marion and Warren, each of 500 tons; built of oak, chestnut and white and yellow pine. They are 155 feet long, 56 feet beam. Machinery by Novety Works, consisting of beam engines, 38 inc JULY 5 .- The ferry boat Pacific, built for the Union Ferry

Company, 600 tons, 170 feet long, 55 feet beam, built of oak, white and yellow pine. Machinery by Neptune Iron Works, consisting of beam engine, 40 inch cylinder, 10 feet stroke.

Will be launched in fivel weeks, a ferryboat for the Union Ferry Company (not named), of 500 tons, 155 feet long, 57 feet beam. Machinery by Henry Eister & Co., Brooklyn, consisting of inclined engine, 38 inch cylinder, The last ship launched was the General Admiral.

On the Stocks.

On the Stocks.

A schooner of 300 tons (not named), built of white and live oak. She is 115 feet long, 27 feet beam, 11 feet. inches hold. For sale.

JOHN DUNN, FOOT OF THIRD STREET.

On the Stocks.

A schooner yacht, called the Charlotte, built for T.

Kesney, of New York. She is 70 tons, 66 feet keel, 22 feet beam, and built of white oak.

E. S. WHITLOCK, GREENPOINT.

Launched. Launched.

July 4.—Steam propeller Florida, built for Atkins, Dunham and others, of Apalachicola, to run between that port and New Orleans. She is 800 tons, with two decks, 180 feet, ong, 31 feet beam, 17 feet hold; built of white oak and hacmatac, copper fastened, and is a thorough passenger and freight boat. Machinery by C. H. Delamster, consisting of freight boat. Machinery by C. H. Delamster, consisting of Beard's direct acting engine, 36 inch cylinder, 42 inches stroke; propeller has 4 blades, 11 feet in diameter. The boat and machinery were both contracted for by Mr. E. S. Whitest

S. Whitlock, and constructed in a superior manner. J. SIMONSON.

Launched.

July 5.—A lighter for Mr. Boyer, of Brooklyn, 90 tons

EDWARD LUPTON. JUNE 4.—Steamboat Long Island, for the Sound busi She is 180 feet long, 27 feet beam, 8 feet hold.

THOMAS STACK. July 6 .- Two ferry boats-Commodore Perry and Ethan Allen—for the Union Ferry Company, both 155 feet long, 57 feet beam and about 500 tons; machinery by the Nov-elty Works, consisting of beam engines, 38 mebes in diameter, nine feet stroke.

S. SNEDEN AND CO.

Avg. 17.—The steam propeller R. R. Cuyler, for Cromwell's New York and Savannah Steamship line, of 2,000tons measurement, built of white oak, copper fastened, 270 feet long, 32 feet beam, 24 feet hold; machinery by Alaire Works, consisting of one direct acting engine, 70laire works, consisting of one direct scring engine, re-inches diameter, four feet stroke.

Arc. 1.—The steam propeller Mount Vernon, for Crom-well's New York and Washington Steamship line, of 750 tons measurement, built of white oak, &c., copper fasten-

ed, 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, 16 feet hold; machinery by Pusey, Jones & Betts, Wilmington, Delaware, consisting of one direct acting propeller engine, 52 inch cylinder, 42 inch stroke, diameter of wheel 9 feet six inches.
Oct. 15.—The steam propeller Daylight, for Barstow,
Pope & Co., for the New York and Fairhaven trade, 650

tons measurement, built of white oak and copper fastened 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, 16 feet hold; machinery by C. H. Delamater, consisting of one pair of Ericsson's patent vibrating lever steam propeller engines, 40 inches diame-Ocr. 6.—Stern wheel river boat, called the Vencedor; built for Messrs. McLean and Lintz, of New York, agents of the Magdalena River Steam Navigation Company; 258 tons; built of yellow pine; 150 feet long, 24 feet be feet hold; machinery by Henry Ester & Co., of Brooklyn, consisting of two 16 inch cylinders, 6 feet stroke, high

pressure engines. The bull is put together entirely wish screw bolts, to be taken down and shipped in a salling. vessel to the Magdalena river. LAWRENCE & FOWLKES.

JUNE 26 .- The side wheel steamship De Soto, for Liv JUNE 26.—The side wheel steamship De Soto, for Liv-ingston, Crocheron & Co.'s New York and New Orleans line of steamers; 2,400 tons measurement; built of white oak, hacmatae and copper fastened; she is 253 feet long, 38 feet beam and 28 feet hold; and machinery by Morgan Iron Works, consisting of a single beam engine, 65 incir-cylinder, 11 feet stroke, built under the superintendence-

of Mr. H. T. Livingston. August 30 .- The towboat William Foulks, built for Squires, Skidmore & Co., N. Y., for harbor employment. the is 250 tons, white oak frame, 140 feet long, 25 feet beam, 914 feet depth of hold, and machinery was trans-

ferred to her from steamboat Hercules.

July 5.—The steam propeller Governor Floyd, built for the United States government, 150 tons, 95 feet long, 715. feet deep, 19 feet beam; machinery by C. H. Delamater. She is intended for service in connection with the fortific

cations at Sandy Hook. Oct. 10.—Steam ferry boat Gea. Serrano, built for Mr. Adolpho Navarata, agent for the Spanish government Adolpho Navarata, agent for the Spanish government, 110 tons, 90 feet long, 19 feet beam, 8½ feet held; machinery by Murphy & Co., consisting of one condensing beam engine, 22 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke.

On the Stocks.

A steam ferry boat, not named, ready for launching, will feet the second tons.

built for the same parties as the Sen. Serrano; 90 tons, 60 feet long, 14 feet beam, 7% feet hold; machinery by Murphy & Co., consisting of two oscillating engines, 15 inches diameter, 20 feet stroke.

The side wheel steamship Oneida, built for Livingston, Crocheron & Co., New York and New Orleans line, 2,400